

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series— v. 33, Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K., TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1811.

[No. 1348.—Vol. 25.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY THOMAS SMITH,  
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—Two Dollars per an-  
num, paid in advance—or 1200 DOLLARS,  
paid at the expiration of the year.  
The postage on letters addressed to  
the Editor must be paid, or they will not be  
attended to.  
The Printing Office is kept at the old  
stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

I WILL SELL  
THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF  
LAND, viz.  
10,000 ACRES lying in Knox  
county, on Rockcastle.  
5,000 ACRES in Mercer county,  
on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great pro-  
portion bottom.  
1,000 ACRES in Washington  
county, on Pleasant's run.  
The above mentioned LANDS were patent-  
ed in the name of James Southall. I will give  
a reasonable credit, and receive in payment  
Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.  
TUNSTAL QUARLES.  
Woodford county, 20th July, 1811.

FOR SALE,  
A likely NEGRO GIRL, about 12 or 13  
years old—she is a good spinner, and accus-  
tomed entirely to house business.  
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.  
July 10th, 1811.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH  
Will be given for  
Salt-Petre,  
By SAM'L TROTTER

WOOL CARDING.  
THE subscriber, wishes respectfully to in-  
form the public that he has commenced  
CARDING WOOL at his mill, (late McCon-  
nell's) near Lexington on the Frankfort road—  
at eight cents per pound—hatter's wool four  
cents per pound.  
Thomas Royle.  
July 15th, 1811—7w.

TO THE PUBLIC.  
SAMUEL T. DAVENPORT, Jr. has re-  
moved to Lexington, and will practice LAW  
in the circuit courts of Fayette, Jessamine,  
Madison and Montgomery—he tenders his  
services to those who may wish to transact  
foreign business through the medium of the  
French or Spanish language.—He resides on  
Main Street in the house lately occupied by  
Maj. J. Wayatt.  
May 28th, 1811.—1f

FAKE NOTICE.  
THOSE whom it may concern are hereby  
informed, that at the County Court holden for  
the county of Bath, in the month of October  
next, we shall apply to said county court for  
an order establishing a Town on the lands of  
the subscribers, agreeable to an act of assem-  
bly, in such cases made and provided; said  
Town to be located and laid off adjacent and  
around the premises fixed on by the commis-  
sioners as the seat of Justice for said county,  
under an act of the last general assembly.  
Richard Menefee,  
Thomas Deye Owings.  
July 10th, 1811. 2m.

BLUE GRASS SEED,  
THE subscriber, three miles East of Bryant's  
Station has for sale 50 bushels of blue grass  
seed, of the present year's growth, at \$2 per  
bushel.  
ALSO—5000 wt. of Salt-petred BACON.  
ALSO—500 wt. of new HOGS' LARD.  
William Robertson  
July 12th, 1811—1f

RAN AWAY  
FROM the subscriber living in Scott county,  
on the 8th inst. a dark mulatto negro woman,  
named ALICE,  
About forty-five years old—of the common  
size—she had a linsy petticoat and jacket, fill-  
ed in with black—she is fond of liquor.  
ALSO on the 18th inst. her son, a negro  
fellow, named ROOTE S,  
Absconded—he is about twenty years of age—  
a scare on his forehead near his hair, if I am  
not mistaken, he is of a yellow complexion—  
tolerable well made and heavy—he was well  
dressed, had on a blue cloth coat and boots—he  
is a smart active fellow. Fort Dollars Reward  
will be paid for the delivery of both of them  
—or thirty dollars for the fellow—and ten for  
woman—allowed all reasonable expenses.  
JOHN H. JONES.  
Near Georgetown, Jul. 20, 1811—4w.

TEN DOLLAR REWARD.  
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the  
night of the 16th of May last, a likely  
Negro fellow, named  
NELSON,  
Of a black complexion—about 22 years of age—  
5 feet ten or eleven inches high, heavy and large  
limbs, summed to weigh 180 or upwards—  
his countenance is not a good one, but dis-  
covers a sullen disposition; he has a remarkable  
large scar from a cut on the inside of one of his  
feet (probably on the left) which extends from  
the ankle bone towards his great toe—he is  
dull of speech when under examination. He  
took with him a good wool hat and white  
linsey clothing. Any person who will appre-  
hend the above negro, and bring him home, or  
secure him in any jail in this state, shall have  
the above reward, with all reasonable charges  
—if taken out of the state. Twenty dollars re-  
ward will be given, with law expenses.  
JOHN PEEBLES.  
Montgomery county, K., near Mount Sterling,  
Jul. 20th 1811—1f

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,  
J. P. CAMPBELL'S SERMON  
ON BAPTISM.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to send  
for their copies at the office of the Kentucky  
Gazette.

## Boarding School FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD respectfully informs  
her friends and the public, that her school for  
the tuition of young ladies, will begin com-  
mence on the 25th inst. in the same house on  
High street and hopes that her attention to  
the improvement and morals of her pupils will  
ensure her a continuance of public patron-  
age. Her terms for boarding, and all the po-  
lite extra branches, are as usual. Mrs. L.  
will continue to take a limited number of day  
scholars.  
March 11th, 1811.

50 DOLLARS REWARD,  
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th  
of May, a negro man by the name of  
SIMON L,  
About twenty two years of age, about five feet  
eight or nine inches high, and well built in  
proportion to height, and when talked to by any  
person, is apt to have a down look, his dress a  
light mixed home spun clothing, and has a dark  
coloured surcoat; the last account I had of  
him, he was riding a sorrel horse, lame in one  
of his hind legs, near Bairdstown, Kentucky,  
he being very artful I expect he will alter his  
name, and endeavor to pass as a Freeman. Any  
person bringing said negro home to me on  
Goose creek, Summer county, Tennessee, or  
securing him so that I get him again, shall  
receive the above reward, and all reasonable  
expenses paid.  
John Mills.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD  
TO whoever will give evidence, and will  
procure to conviction the trespasser who en-  
tered the orchard of the subscriber on Sunday  
the 14th inst. and, assaulted, abused and  
wounded Thomas Sprake, who has the planta-  
tion on rent. Let this be an apology to par-  
ents, guardians and masters, should their chil-  
dren or servants be dealt with as the law au-  
thorizes, when found trespassing within the  
enclosures of the subscriber's plantation, adjoin-  
ing west of Lexington—as all persons are  
hereby prohibited from travelling through  
hunting on, or removing any timber from the  
premises, or doing any damage whatever.  
R. Patterson.  
July 16, 1811.

For Sale.  
TWO hundred and thirty acres of first  
rate LAND lying 4 miles east of Lex-  
ington, 100 acres well improved—the balance  
valuable wooded and timbered, with never  
failing water. This land being situated con-  
venient to Lexington, and the high price for  
firewood makes it valuable. I will sell it low  
for cash in hand, or on a long credit for the  
greater part of the purchase money. For  
terms apply to the subscriber, three miles from  
Lexington, on Russell's.  
JOHN STARKS.  
June 11, 1811  
N. B. The above land will be sold with  
a general warranty deed.

JUST RECEIVED  
At the office of the Kentucky Gazette,  
from Philadelphia,  
PART 2, VOL 13, and PART 1, VOL. 14 OF  
Dr. REES'S New Cyclopædia.  
Subscribers to this work will please apply  
and receive their copies without delay.  
ALSO  
A few sets of the works of the late  
Rev. DOCTR. MCALA,  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA.  
Consisting of Sermons and Essays, moral, lit-  
erary and political—together with an account of  
the life and character of the author—in 2 vols.  
Thomas's History of Printing in  
America.  
Containing an interesting biography of print-  
ers—an account of newspapers, and a con-  
cise view of the discovery and progress of  
the art in other parts of the world.  
THE 6TH VOL. OF  
The American Register,  
Or general Repository of History, Politics and  
Science.  
Debates of the Virginia Convention.  
Barlow's Columbiad—4to edition, with su-  
perb engravings.  
Johnson & Stephens' edition of Shakespeare.  
17 vols. call gilt.  
The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, in 3 vols. by  
Van-Ess.  
History of England, 12 vols.  
Gibbon's Rome, 8 vols.  
Washington's Letters to the American Con-  
gress, written during the War.  
Bollman on Banks.  
Tucker's Blackstone  
Call's Reports  
Dall's ditto  
Washington's do.  
Laws' Planning  
Chapman's Chemistry  
Cullen's Practice  
Medical Lexicon  
Duncan's Dispensatory, &c.  
Together with a few  
New Novels, and other late pub-  
lications.

PURSUANT to a decree of the General  
Court, in the suit in chancery, James South-  
hall's heirs are complainants, and the heirs and  
representatives of Richard Hogg, dec'd. defend-  
ants. The subscribers being appointed  
commissioners by the said decree will on  
Thursday the 25th of August next, attend at  
the house of John Campbell in Henry county,  
on the premises expose to public sale at six  
months credit the defendant's interest in 7,500  
acres of land, located, surveyed and patented  
in the name of Richard Hogg; said land will  
be laid off in lots to accommodate purchasers.  
Bond with approved security will be required.  
Anthony Bartlett,  
John Russell  
Ambrose Quarles,  
Preston W. Brown,  
Row and Thomas,  
Edward George.

June 25th, 1811.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Clarke cir-  
cuit court, pronounced at their June term 1811  
in a suit in chancery, Henry Crose was com-  
plainant and Robert Peebles, heirs and Ad-  
ministrators, defendants—we the under named  
subscribers commissioners appointed by the  
said court, will sell to the highest bidder for  
ready money, on the 17th day of September  
next, the PLANTATION where the said  
Henry Crose now lives, containing 124 acres,  
which land was sold by the said Henry Crose  
to the aforesaid Robert Peebles dec'd. and  
lies on Strode's Creek, about three miles from  
Winchester, the sale will be made on the  
premises, and commence at 12 o'clock.  
THOMAS SCOTT,  
THOMAS WORNALL.

REMOVAL  
ASA BLANCHARD,  
GOLD & SILVER SMITH,  
INFORMS the public generally that he has re-  
moved his shop to the corner of Short and  
Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and  
Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his busi-  
ness on a much more extensive scale and elegant  
style, being provided with workmen of the  
first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand  
a general assortment of Gold and Silver Work  
which will be sold on the most moderate terms.  
Saddlers can be always furnished with silver  
and plated heads and cantels, &c.  
He flatters himself that the prices and quality  
of his work, added to his unremitted endeav-  
ours to please, will procure him at least an  
equal share of the custom of Lexington and its  
vicinity. Orders from a distance will be at-  
tended to with the greatest punctuality and  
dispatch.  
Silver & tortoise mounted SPECTACLES,  
Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS.  
The highest price for old GOLD and  
SILVER.  
Lexington, Dec. 1, 1810.



Fresh Medicine,  
JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscri-  
ber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of  
Short and Market streets, Lexington.  
AMONG WHICH IS  
The Iceland Moss,  
Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions  
and Phthisic.  
Also for Sale,  
WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,  
TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.  
ESSENCE OF SPURGE in Pots.  
An. new McCalla

IRON WORKS.  
Slate Iron Works are now in full  
blast.  
BOTH FURNACE and FORCE are in  
complete operation. Castings executed in  
the neatest manner, with dispatch. All  
kinds of machinery cast on the shortest notice,  
out of as soft metal as yet discovered in the  
United States, and warranted to stand as se-  
vere heat.  
BAR IRON  
Of a superior quality to any made on this side  
the mountains, and equal to DORSEY'S cele-  
brated Iron, forged to suit customers. Having  
but lately found this choice IRON ORE, will,  
on application of any of my customers,  
guarantee the CASTINGS to be of a superior  
quality—and the BAR IRON much superior  
to iron generally made in the Pittsburgh  
country, not inferior to DORSEY IRON. Be-  
ing desirous of increasing the Iron and Cast-  
ing business in the county of Bath, I propose  
selling all my property in the state of Kentuck-  
y, except my establishment and future resi-  
dence in Bath county. Lewis Sanders, Esq.  
is fully authorized to sell my farm adjoining  
Robert Barr's, Esq. on the Limestone road,  
containing  
510 1-2 Acres,  
With all the stock, farming utensils, &c. there-  
unto belonging. Also  
1000 or 1200 Acres  
In the forks of Elkhorn, near Pemberton's  
mill, known as Jordan's pre-emption.  
275 acres  
of Land in Scott county, adjoining the Hon.  
Richard Johnson, including a valuable mill  
seat on Elkhorn. Also, all the town property,  
consisting of various  
Houses & Lots  
In Lexington and adjoining—As well as all  
the Lands of my deceased father, in the state  
of Kentucky, which by purchase has become  
exclusively the property of the subscriber.  
Great bargains may be had for CASH in  
HAND.  
THOS. DEYE OWINGS.  
May 4th, 1811.

SAMUEL OWENS—TAYLOR,  
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,  
BEGS leave once more to return his thanks  
to the generous citizens of Lexington and  
the public generally, for the liberal patronage  
he has received, since he commenced business  
in this place. He wishes to inform them that  
he has just returned from Philadelphia, where  
he procured the fashions of the season—and  
will from time to time be able to give those  
who may favour him with their work, the pre-  
vailing fashion of the day—as he has made  
such arrangements at Philadelphia as will en-  
able him at all times to procure them as the  
changes take place in that city.  
HE HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILA-  
DELPHIA, AN ELEGANT ASSORT-  
MENT OF HANDSOME  
SWORDS  
Of every description—which will be sold up-  
on the most reasonable terms.  
Lexington, June 11, 1811.

THE Trustees of Bethel Academy, being  
authorised by the Legislature of Kentuck-  
y to dispose of their donation LANDS, do  
offer the following tracts for sale, viz—  
2780 Acres  
On the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the  
Saline creek.  
1600 Acres  
In two surveys, adjoining Col. Waggoner's  
755 Acres  
Adjoining Maj. Fiddling Jones. All those  
lands lie near together, and are valuable. They  
will be sold together, or in separate tracts—  
several valuable farms on them, a small part  
of the purchase money will be required in hand,  
the balance in 6 annual instalments. For fur-  
ther particulars, apply to Nathaniel Harris and  
Maddox Fisher, in Lexington, Ky. 6m

LEE'S  
PATENT MEDICINE STORE,  
NEW-YORK.  
SOLD IN KENTUCKY AT  
Waldemard Mentelle's Store  
LEXINGTON, AND  
Dudley & Trigg's Store  
FRANKFORT—VIZ.  
Hamilton's Elixir,  
Hamilton's Grand Restorative,  
Corn Plaster,  
Itch Ointment,  
Essence of Mustard,  
Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,  
Hamilton's Worm Destroying  
Lozenges.  
A liberal discount allowed to druggists  
and wholesale purchasers.  
Recommendations and cures of the above, to  
be seen at the store of W. Mentelle.  
March 4th, 1811.

FULLING MILL.  
THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and  
customers for former favours, wishes to  
inform them that he has rented Jam. Scott's  
Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where  
the advantage of a constant current of water  
will enable him to carry on the Fulling business  
more to the satisfaction of his customers, than  
he has heretofore done. For the convenience  
of distant customers, he will attend at the usual  
places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving  
cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at  
P. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr.  
Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of  
the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He  
will also attend once a week to receive cloth  
that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her  
mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month  
or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident  
prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to  
his customers to exert the utmost of his abili-  
ties in finishing such cloth as may be commit-  
ted to his care with neatness and speed.  
JOHN KENNEDY.  
November 26th, 1810.

New Store,  
Morrison, Fisher & Sutton.  
HAVE just opened in the house lately oc-  
cupied by Halsted & Meglone, nearly op-  
posite the centre of the market house—a com-  
plete and handsome assortment of  
MIRCHANDIZE,  
CONSISTING OF  
Dry Goods || Quens  
Groceries || China and  
Hard Ware || Glass Ware.  
Laid in at Philadelphia chiefly with ready  
money, upon advantageous terms, which will  
enable them to sell uncommonly low for cash.  
Lexington, May 13th, 1811. 1f.

New Store.  
J. & B. BOSWELL  
Have just opened a complete and hand-  
some assortment of  
MERCHANDIZE,  
IN the house next to Robert Miller, and op-  
posite the Market house. Their assort-  
ment being carefully selected, and purchased  
upon the best terms, they are enabled to sell  
as cheap bargains as any store in the western  
country, either by wholesale or retail. Their  
assortment consists of a general variety of  
Dry Goods, Quens,  
Groceries, China &  
Hard Ware, Glass Ware,  
1f  
Lexington, May 3d, 1811.

Broke Away  
FROM this town on Tuesday evening last,  
a small BLACK HORSE, with a good  
saddle and plated stirrup irons. The horse is  
a stray—he was taken up agreeable to law.  
Whoever can give information to the printer  
hereof, shall be generously rewarded.  
August 5th, 1811.  
Clark county act. June 7, 1811.

Taken up by Samuel M'Crary,  
Living on Lulberg rd, a bay horse about four-  
teen hands high, with a small star in his fore-  
head, five years old no brand perceptible—  
appraised to \$16 before me.  
JOSEPH CLARE, J. P. & C.

Harrison county, act.  
Taken up by Robert Craig,  
Living in Harrison county, at Samuel Lam-  
me's Mill, a black stud colt, with a blaze face  
and white hind feet, supposed to be two years  
old this spring—appraised to \$7, before Lit-  
tleton Robinson, Esq. the 19, of April, 1811.  
W. MOORE, C. H. & C.

Taken  
FROM the bar of Mr. Satterwhite's tavern  
while living on Main street, a new built  
green SOUTHWEST COAT; the person who  
took it, will be so good as to return it—1f

## Kentucky Hotel.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,  
ACKNOWLEDGES  
with gratitude the many favours he has  
received since he has  
commenced business  
in Lexington, and  
begs leave to inform  
his old customers &  
the public generally, that he has leased of Mr.  
Clay for a term of years the above extensive and  
commodious building, where he will be thank-  
ful to receive a continuance of their favours.  
Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give  
satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied  
with the most choice liquors, and his table  
shall be furnished with the best viands which  
the Lexington market affords. Particular at-  
tention shall be paid to his beds, and his sta-  
bles shall be abundantly supplied with provan-  
der, and attended by the most careful ostlers.  
Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

## New Millinery.

MRS. BROWN,  
LATE of Baltimore, has just imported  
from New-York, Philadelphia and Balti-  
more an extensive and elegant assortment of  
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY;  
consisting of the following articles, which she  
offers for sale on low terms, on Mill street, two  
doors above Main street, in Lexington.  
Fashionable straw bonnets—Scarlet, pink, orange,  
nets and hats \$ blue and black cam-  
bray, chip do \$ bricks  
Ribbons plain and figured \$ Seal-d do.  
Artificial flowers \$ Cambric muslins  
Ostrich feathers \$ Black do.  
Spanish mantles \$ Fanny do.  
Caps and turbans \$ Pocket lappes  
Laces, sleeves, silkstock \$ Spider net do.  
Ladies' kid gloves \$ Fancy do.  
Fashionable shawls \$ Green lace trimming  
Black mode \$ Old fringe  
do. Silk handkerchiefs \$ Cotton balls, tapes  
do. Sarcenet different co. \$ Buttons  
Gloves, different co. \$ Leather, jockey's do.  
Crapes, British lace \$ Silk oil cloth hat cov-  
ers.  
Wanted immediately two or three young  
women to work at the millinery business.  
None need apply without good recommen-  
dations, and who have some knowledge of the  
business.  
Lexington, July 20 —1f.

## STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Facie Circuit Court.  
JUNE TERM, 1811.  
Daniel Morris, John Morris & William Cham-  
bers—Complainants,  
AGAINST,  
Haden Edwards, Clement Bell and Margaret  
his wife, John Steele and Anna his wife,  
Abraham Vandegriff and Jane his wife,  
Presell, Francisco, John Steel and William  
Steele, heirs of Andrew Steele, deceased,  
the heirs and representatives of Thomas  
Quirk dec'd the heirs and representatives of  
Andrew Allison dec'd the heirs and repre-  
sentatives of David Dryden dec'd John  
Brown, Nathaniel Dryden, Andrew Vance  
and Daniel Williams—Defendants.  
IN CHANCERY  
The defendants Haden Edwards, Nathaniel  
Dryden, the heirs and representatives of Tho-  
mas Quirk, the heirs and representatives of Andrew  
Allison, and the heirs and representatives of  
David Dryden, dec'd (all of whom are un-  
known to the complainants,) having failed to  
enter their appearance herein agreeable to law,  
and the rules of this court, it appearing to  
the satisfaction of this Court, that they are not  
inhabitants of this Commonwealth—in the  
motion of the complainants by their counsel,  
it is ordered that unless the said defendants  
Haden Edwards, Nathaniel Dryden, the heirs  
and representatives of Thomas Quirk, the heirs  
and representatives of Andrew Allison, and  
the heirs and representatives of David Dryden,  
dec'd do appear here on or before the first day  
of the next September term of this court, and  
answer the complainants' bill, the same will  
be taken for confessed against them—and it is  
further ordered that a copy of his order be  
inserted in some authorized paper, for eight  
weeks successively agreeable to law.  
A copy attest,  
P. L. RAILEY D. C. & C.

## To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COM-  
MENCED THE  
Manufacturing of Tobacco,  
In the town of Lexington, Ky. on an exten-  
sive plan. We wish to inform Merchants &  
Clergers that they may be supplied with this  
article on the most reasonable terms, either by  
wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco  
for market, we pursue the most approved  
method yet discovered, & we flatter ourselves  
from the assiduous attention which we intend  
to devote personally to every branch of the bu-  
siness, and from thorough knowledge of the  
art—that we will be able to give satisfaction to  
those who may favour us with their orders.  
Orders from merchants in any part of the  
Western country promptly attended to—and  
if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of  
our customers we will receive it back again at  
our own expense.  
DAVID COBBS & Co.  
N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately  
or 3 hundred hogheads of tobacco.—Also  
three 15 or 20 Negro boys to work at the above  
business.  
D. COBBS & Co.  
Lexington, June 11th, 1811.

Clarke County, April 19th, 1811.  
Taken up by Francis M'Daniel,  
living on the waters of Hancock, near Strode's  
road in Lexington, one bay mare with all  
star, the right fore foot white, five years old,  
four years old and one year quarters  
before—appraised to \$40.  
James P.



## FOREIGN.

From the Baltimore Whig, July 23.  
We have been politely furnished with a file of the Bordeaux Indicator from the 1st of May to the 14th of June inclusive, from which we make the following hasty summary—Details of whatever may appear of consequence will be given hereafter.

The young King of Rome, was baptised in the beginning of June at Paris, with all that pomp and splendour attendant on royalty, at the expense of the national industry. The paper of the 14th of June occupies more than three columns of detail of this tinselled pageantry. The diet of Saxony terminated its sittings on the 12th May, after a session of 18 weeks, at which it was agreed upon that all the citizens of the Kingdom of whatsoever profession, should pay their proportion of the public expenses of the state, according to the property they possessed.—An official statement of an action between the French national brig Abelle and the British brig of war Alacrity, which took place in the canal of Corte, island of Corsica, on the 25th of May, from the captain of the Abelle to the Minister of the Marine, under the Paris head of June 8. The Abelle mounted 20 cannonades 24 pounders, and a proportionate number of men; the Alacrity mounted twenty 32 pound cannonades, and an equal number of men with the Frenchman, and had 15 men killed and 20 wounded; the Abelle 8 killed and 12 wounded.

PARIS, May 26.—His Majesty the King of the two Sicilies has left Paris, to return to his states.

Fourteen thousand Spanish prisoners, of whom 80 are officers, arrived on the 16th at Nîmes, and left that on the day following, taking the way to Lyons.—These troops made part of a corps coming to the relief of Figueras, but were entirely defeated, taken, killed or dispersed. (Figueras has however since been retaken, with an immense property.)

On the 25th inst. his majesty was at Caen (a city in Normandy, 125 miles west of Paris) with his empress, receiving the congratulations of the inhabitants, and amusing themselves walking out in their coach.

CHARTRES, May 26.—This city has presented a *céramette* to his majesty the King of Rome. His imperial majesty has been pleased to consent that this homage should be accepted. This benevolence of his majesty has diffused joy through our hearts; but that which consummates our wishes is, an assurance that we shall enjoy the august presence of their Imperial Majesties at the end of the month. The whole city is occupied in making the necessary preparations to receive them.

NANTES, May 22.—Within a few weeks two new frigates have been launched, with the utmost success, near this place.

MILAN, May 17.—His imperial Highness the Prince de Roy, has written a letter to Madame Pasqualigo, of Venice, (the wife of captain P., who commanded one of the frigates lately taken by the British captain Hoffer) in which he assures her that he is highly gratified with the brilliant conduct of her husband in the affair of Lissa!—that he will attend to his exchange, and reward him for his services!

PETERSBURG, May 11.—In the government of Pultava, a stone has been picked up, weighing 15 pounds, which fell from the sky. The event was preceded by three uncommonly loud claps of thunder. The stone funk above an ell in the earth, but was still warm when it was taken out. Count Pahlen appointed commissioner to settle the boundaries between Russia and Sweden conformably to the last treaty, has been clothed with the badge of the order of St. Ann, set in diamonds.

RIGA, May 6.—Yesterday his excellency general count Laurillon, ambassador from the emperor of the French to the court of St. Petersburg arrived here.—A deputation from the nobility and senate waited upon him with their compliments. Early this morning he continued his journey to Peterburg.

PARIS, May 14.—The day before yesterday, Mr. Erving, Ambassador from the United States to the Court of Denmark, was presented to the Duke of Bassano, Minister of Foreign Relations. Also Mr. Nevvland, an American.

MAY 21.—Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, travelled through France to Paris incog, and refused all the honors due to his rank.

It is said the emperor set off yesterday on a journey of some days to the coasts of La Manche. The minister of the interior accompanies his majesty.

LEFEBVRE, aged 50, exchange broker, has been convicted of fraudulent bankruptcy, and condemned to work 6 years on the fortresses.

MAY 25.—The King of Westphalia has just arrived at Paris. The King of Naples has left Paris.

CAEN, May 26.—A bustle here, in order to be ready to do honor to their imperial majesties who are momentarily expected.

WESTPHALIA, May 14.—In consequence of the excess of expenditures over the receipts, King Jerome has ordered the sale of six millions of public property.

STOCKHOLM, May 8.—A pension is granted to the late King of Sweden, together with his private property, provided he does not attempt to re-enter his former dominions, which all officers are ordered to prevent.

### ADAMS & FRANKLIN.

The following extracts from the last letter of Mr. Adams that we have received, gives us a high idea of Franklin's celebrity in Europe.

"When the association of encyclopedists was formed, Mr. Franklin was considered as a friend and zealous promoter of that great enterprise, which engaged all their powers. When the society of economists was commencing, he became one of them, and was solemnly ordained a knight of the order, by the laying on the hands of Dr. Quenay, the father and founder of that sect. This effectually secured the affections and the panegyrics of that numerous society of men of letters. He had been educated a printer, and had practised his

art in Boston, Philadelphia and London for many years, where he not only learned the full power of the press to exalt and spread a man's fame, but acquired an intimacy and correspondence of many men of that profession, with all their editors and many of their correspondents. This whole tribe became enamoured and proud of Mr. Franklin as a member of their body and were consequently always ready and eager to publish any panegyric upon him that they could procure. Throughout his whole life he courted and was courted by the printers, editors and correspondents of reviews, magazines, journals and pamphlet-ers, and those little busy meddling scribblers that are always buzzing about the press in America, England, France and Holland. These, together with some of the clerks in the *compté de Vergennes* office of interpreters, (*business interpreters*) filled all the gazettes in Europe with incessant praises of *mon sieur Franklin*. If a collection could be made of all the gazettes of Europe for the latter half of the 17th century, a greater number of panegyric paragraphs upon "Le Grand Franklin," would appear, it is believed, than upon any other man that ever lived.

"While he had the singular felicity to enjoy the entire esteem and affection of all the philosophers of every denomination, he was not less regarded by all the sects & denominations of christians; the catholics thought him almost a catholic; the church of England claim him as one of them; the presbyterians thought him half a presbyterian, and the friends believe him to be a wet quaker. The dissenting clergy men in England and America were among the most distinguished adherents and propagators of his renown. Indeed all sects considered him, and I believe justly, a friend to unlimited toleration. Nothing, perhaps, that ever occurred upon this earth was so well calculated to give any man an extensive and universal celebrity as the discovery of the efficacy of iron points and the invention of lightning rods. The idea was one of the most sublime that ever entered a human imagination, that a mortal soul should disarm the clouds of heaven and almost snatch from his hand the sceptre and the rod." The ancients would have enrolled him with Bacchus and Ceres, Hercules and Minerva. His *paratonnerres* erected their heads in all parts of the world on temples and palaces no less than on the cottages of peasants and the habitations of ordinary citizens. These visible objects reminded all men of the name and character of their inventor; and in the course of time have not only tranquilized the minds & dissipated the fears of the tender sex and their timorous children; but have almost annihilated that panic terror and superstitious horror which was once almost universal in violent storms of thunder and lightning. To condense all the rays of his glory to a focus, to sum it up in a single line, to impress it on every mind, and to transmit it to all posterity, a motto was devised for his picture, and soon became familiar to the memory of every school boy who understood a word of latin.

*Eripuit Cælo Fulmen Sceptrumque Tyrannis*

"He was considered to be in his heart no friend to kings, nobles or prelates. He was thought a profound legislator and a friend of democracy.—He was thought to be the magician who had exerted the ignorant Americans to resistance. His mysterious wand had separated the colonies from Great-Britain. He had framed and established all the American constitutions of government; especially all the best, i. e. the most democratic. His plans and example were to abolish monarchy, aristocracy and hierarchy, throughout the world. Such opinions as these were entertained by the duke of Rochefort, Mr. Turgot, Mr. Condorcet, and a thousand other men of learning and science in France, England, Holland, and all the rest of Europe." *Boston Patriot.*

### FROM THE TRUE AMERICAN.

#### RECANTATION & ABJURATION.

There are, no doubt, many of the federal party continually discovering their errors and abjuring their cause. Of these, now and then one has the disposition and the opportunity to make his change from wrong to right public. An instance of this kind we gave a few weeks ago, in the address of Mr. FULLER, a member of the New York Legislature, who had always thought and acted with the federalists, but who declared, under his own hand, that he was now convinced that they were neither the friends of this country nor its government, & that he should deem it his duty hereafter to oppose them with the same zeal he had heretofore supported them. Another example of this sort is now before us, in a Rhode Island paper of the 3d July, Wheeler Martin, Esq. of that state, who last year advocated and upheld the federal cause, now, in a letter to which he signs his name, and which is published in said paper, after detailing some of the acts of the federalists towards him, makes the following solemn declaration;

"After receiving the treatment I have, and believing, as I do, that many of those characters who call themselves federalists, are striving only to get into power, and when they once obtain that power, have no regard to federal or republican men or measures, any further than to place themselves completely out of the reach of those who lifted them in their elevated seats; and after being fully convinced that many of the leaders of the federalists with for the subversion of the federal government of the United States, and in the room of that, would rejoice to see the day when a crowned head, with an unlimited monarchy, should wield the government of these United States.

"I, sir, in the presence of my God, in this open manner abandon the cause, and

shall give it no further support; for I am a republican; I am a friend to my government; I shall support the laws of my country; I am an American; I revere and respect the country of which I am a native; I am a friend to an elective government; my father and brothers fought for liberty and the rights of man against British tyranny; and I, as a son to him whose body now moulders in the dust, whose soul I trust is in heaven, never will surrender my rights and liberty, as secured by the constitution, only with my life and property."

There is no question but that, would federalists generally read both sides, and view things impartially; would they rely on their own eyes and understandings, instead of depending on the misrepresentation and sophistry of ambitious & unprincipled men—thousands of them every year would pursue the course and hold the language which Mr. Fuller and Mr. Martin have done, until there could be scarcely a man found who would acknowledge himself a federalist. It is the lack of correct information only which prevents every virtuous American from being a firm republican; and it is a want of resolution which keeps many, who are such in heart, from avowing themselves such.

LAW OF LIBEL—as declared by their worship of the General Court in Virginia.

"Neither sea nor good dry land,"—half Mansfieldian, half true.

On an information being filed against John Morris by the attorney for the commonwealth, in the Superior Court in Cabell county, in the fall of 1809; he (Morris) being accused of libelling a major Ward, in a petition to the General Assembly of Virginia.

"In October term, 1810, the defendant put in for plea, that he was no wise guilty in manner and form, &c. &c. and he also tendered two special pleas, that it was lawful for him to write and publish the paper, because all the charges therein set forth against W. were true; and also, because at the time of writing, and before, the said W. was a public officer, and that all the charges set forth against him were true. The attorney for the commonwealth objected to filing these last pleas, because the matters contained in them cannot be pleaded or given in evidence on the general issue.—Whereupon by consent of both parties, the questions arising on this objection were adjourned over by judge Coalter, to the General Court, as one of novelty and difficulty. And the decision of that court requested on these points: 1st. whether the defendant to an indictment or information for a libel can in all cases plead the truth of the libel in justification? 2d. If not, whether he can give the truth of such libel in evidence on the plea of not guilty? 3d. Whether in this particular case, the defendant can in either way, and which give evidence of the truth of the matters stated in the writing alleged to be libellous?

"When this case was taken up in the General Court, before judges Nelson White, Holmes, Brockenbough, Johnson, Carr, and Smith, the following decision was unanimously given:

VIRGINIA.—In the General Court, June 1811.

The Commonwealth, Against John Morris, jun.

Def't. Upon an adjourned case from the Superior Court of law, for the county of Cabell.

It is the unanimous opinion of the court, that by the common law, truth is no justification of a libel, and cannot as such be given in evidence on an indictment or information for the offence. In this case the 2d article of the bill of rights having declared, that "all power is veiled in, and consequently derived from the people; that magistrates are their trustees and servants; and at all times amenable to them;" it follows as a necessary consequence that the people have a right to be informed of the conduct and character of their public agents.

In the case of an indictment or information for a libel against public officers, or candidates for public office, truth is a justification, and may be given in evidence as such under the general issue; and thus forms an exception to the general rules established by the common-law, but even in such case any libellous matter which does not tend to show that the person libelled is unfit for the office, cannot be justified because it is true.—In the case of individuals who are neither officers nor candidates for office, truth is no justification of a libel, but in all such cases it may be given in evidence in mitigation of the fine. In the case now before the court, the truth may be given in evidence in justification, it being lawful for a petitioner to state to the legislature, the facts set forth in the petition charged in this case as a libel. In no case is it necessary or proper that the defendant against whom there is an indictment or information for a libel, should plead the truth.—Which is ordered to be certified to the said superior court.

A Copy.—Test, PLEYTON DREW, c. c. c."

Any reader of common sense will acknowledge the correctness of the principle, that truth may be maliciously told of private individuals, and such wanton promulgation ought to be punished.—But the wretched quibbling sophistry which concludes, that truth does not justify animadversions on public officers, unless it tend to prove their unfitness for office, cannot fail to meet the contempt of a moral and free people. Doubtless, the people of Virginia will correct such absurdity. If evil must be chosen, it is safest to choose the least—viz. that in all cases the truth shall justify the publication.

#### PROGRESS OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Monkton Argle Company.—It is with much satisfaction, we are authorised to say, that this Company are about to erect and prepare all necessary works for the manufacture of *Crockery &*

*China Ware*. They have ascertained from the fullest evidence, that their bed of clay in Monkton, is the *Kao lin* or *Porcelain Clay*, and of a quality equal to the finest of the *French Kao lin*. They have also proved, by actual experiments, that it is capable of being wrought, by artists already in this country, into very hard, some and strong ware. The clay is of a delicate whiteness; and it loses nothing in appearance by burning, but its whiteness is rather improved. It is also ascertained, that a number of excellent workmen at the *Crockery and China Ware* business has lately come to this country, in hopes of finding better employment here, than in Europe. This circumstance is much in favor of the company's establishment. It is to be hoped that the company, will find nothing to interrupt their progress, but that they will persevere, with energy, an undertaking which promises to be highly beneficial to themselves and the U. States.—*Washingtonian.*

It is gratifying to the patriotic mind to witness the rapid progress of domestic manufactures. We copy the following from the Boston Patriot.

American Manufactured cloths.—Clapp & Nichols, No. 67, Cornhill, have just received from J. Shepard and Co's manufactory, Northampton, Massachusetts, 3 bales of *bradelots*, *Plains*, *Kerseys*, and 1 bale of *Flannels*, of the following colors, which they offer for sale by the bale or piece.

2 pieces black; 7 do blue; 3 do brown; 1 do, green *Broad cloths*. 16 pieces blue; 3 do, brown *Plains*. 1 piece mixt *Sattinet*. 1 piece brown 4 do, drab *Kerseys*.

Some of the above colored cloths are manufactured from the wool of the full blooded *Merinos*, and are equal in quality to any imported.

Whereas a spirit for domestic manufactures is prevailing—the following is a statement of facts for manufacturing woolen cloths:

One hundred lbs. of wool will make 100 yds. of cloth fit for market, 3-4 of a yard wide.

The cost of 100 lbs. of common wool, at 50 cents per lb. Dols. 50 00

Picking, oiling & carding at 9 cents per pound, 9 00

For spinning, at 12 cents per pound, 12 00

Weaving 116 yards at 12 cents per pound, 14 00

Fulling, dying and dressing at 30 cents per yard, 30 00

Dols. 115 00

If justice is done in manufacturing, twenty-five yards of the above quality of cloth will bring two dollars per yard by wholesale, which will reduce the remaining seventy-five yards to the price of eighty-seven cents per yard.

The above prices are now the common prices. In the disadvantageous way, as is commonly pursued for manufacturing of cloth at present, this will convince any candid mind, when properly attended to in a factory where machinery and workmen may be kept in constant employ, every part of the workmanship may be reduced one third part, and then pay good wages and interest for machinery and the necessary repairs, provided the business could be carried on extensively, which would leave a profit to the manufacturer of twenty-one dollars on the above quantity of wool manufactured.

N. J. Journal.

### VINCENNES, August 3.

The council between the governor and the Indian chiefs closed on Wednesday evening. The celebrated Tecumseh was the principal speaker on the part of the Indians. His display of talents and oratory was by no means such as we had anticipated.—In his first on Tuesday, he made an apology for taking the salt, and it was so weak a one, he might as well have held his tongue. In his last speech, he displayed indeed some art and ingenuity; but the veil under which he attempted to cover his designs, was so thin as to be seen through by all who are not wilfully blind. He gave indeed, no satisfaction on any point.—To the complaint of the governor upon the subject of the late murders, and other depredations, and the demand of the two men who had murdered capt. Cole and his party on the Missouri—he replied, "that these ought all to be forgiven; that he was about to set out to visit the southern Indians, for the purpose of inviting them to join the northern tribes, all of whom were now united, and under his control—that as soon as he effected the object of his journey, which he expected would take him until next spring; he would then return, and he would then be willing to settle all differences with the white people; that he would send messages to all the different tribes under his control, to tell them what they were to do in his absence; but if any further murders were committed upon our people, he hoped it would be overlooked until his return." To the question asked him by the governor, whether it was the intention of the Indians to do any mischief to those who have, or who shall settle in the new purchase, He replied, that that tract ought not to be settled until his return; because a number of Indians would come to settle at his town this fall; that they intended to use that tract as a hunting ground, and that the white people would probably lose their cattle and hogs.

Strip of the thin disguise with which he attempted to cover his intentions, the plain English of what he said appeared to be this—"In obedience to the orders of my master, the British, I have now succeeded in uniting the northern tribes of Indians in a confederacy for the purpose of attacking the United States, and I am now on my way to stir up the southern Indians; I wish you however to remain perfectly quiet until I return—do not attempt to obtain any satisfaction for the injuries you may sustain, or for such as you have already received; I am not yet quite ready to resist you—when I return, I shall be completely so, and then you may do as you please." We hope, however, the govern-

ment will take immediate and effectual measures for breaking up this confederacy. The resolutions of the citizens of this country, which we this day publish, and the address to the president, which we also insert, will, we hope, have the desired effect.

At a meeting of a very considerable number of the citizens of the county of Knox at the seminary in Vincennes on Wednesday the 31st of July, 1811; when col. Ephraim Jordan was appointed president, and capt. James Smith, secretary. Thereupon Gen. W. Johnston addressed the meeting, in which he informed them of the present situation of the inhabitants of not only the town, but country, in regard to the Shawanoe prophet, his brother Tecumseh and their confederacy of Indians; and advised that for the safety of the citizens, some resolutions should be fallen into; and therefore, adjt. Daniel Sullivan, introduced the following resolutions, which being read and explained in an audible voice, both in the English & French languages, were unanimously adopted, as follows, viz.

1st. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the safety of the persons and property of this frontier, can never be effectually secured, but by the breaking up of the combination formed by the Shawanoe Prophet on the Wabash.

2d. *Resolved*, That we consider it highly impolitic and injurious, as well to the inhabitants of the United States, as that of the territory to permit a formidable banditti which is constantly increasing in number, to occupy a situation which enables them to strike our settlements without the least warning.

3d. *Resolved*, That we are fully convinced that the formation of the combination headed by the Shawanoe Prophet, is a British scheme, and that the agents of that power are constantly exciting the Indians to hostility against the United States.

4th. *Resolved*, That the assemblage of Indians at this place, at this time and under the circumstances which attended it, was calculated to excite the most serious alarm, and but for the energetic measures which have been adopted by our executive, it is highly probable that the threatened destruction of this place, and the massacre of the inhabitants would have been the consequence.

5th. *Resolved*, That a temporising policy is not calculated to answer any beneficial purpose with savages, who are only to be controlled by prompt and decisive measures.

6th. *Resolved*, That we approve highly of the prompt and decisive measures adopted and pursued by the governor of the territory. We are convinced that the situation in which we stand with the prophet and his adherents, rendered them necessary for our safety, and from them we confidently expect such a termination of the presumptuous pretensions of this daring chief, as must be pleasing to every patriot and honorable to himself.

7th. *Resolved*, That a committee to consist of the Rev. Samuel T. Scott, the Rev. Alex. Devin, Col. Luke Decker, Col. E. Jordan, Daniel McClure and Walter Wilson, Esqs. and Col. Francis Vigo, or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby appointed to prepare and forward to the executive of the United States, a respectful address on the behalf of this meeting, assuring him of our attachment to his person and administration and requesting him to take such measures as his wisdom may dictate, to free the territories in this quarter from future apprehensions from the prophet and his party; and that he be also requested to insist upon the surrender, by the Indian tribes, of those who have murdered our fellow citizens, and provide compensation for such as have lost their property.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be printed in the Western Sun, and also the address may be prepared and forwarded to the president in pursuance of them.

E. JORDAN, President.

JAMES SMITH, Secretary.

To JAMES MADISON, President of the United States.

SIR

In obedience to the wishes of numerous meeting of our fellow citizens assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of this country in relation to Indian affairs, we have the honor to address you. In approaching the chief magistrate of our country, who is so deservedly celebrated for the talents which distinguished the statesman, & the virtues which adorn the man, we should not do justice to our own feelings, and the feelings of those whom we represent, if we neglected to express our confidence in his administration, and our sincere respect and esteem for his person.

In fulfilling the duty which has been assigned to us, sir, it is scarcely necessary that we should do more than to refer you to the resolutions which are enclosed they contain a true statement of facts, and a true picture of the feelings of the citizens of this part of the country. It is impossible to doubt but that the combination which has been formed on the Wabash, is a British scheme; and it is equally certain that this banditti is now prepared to be left loose upon us, and that nothing but vigorous measures will prevent it. In this part of the country we have not as yet lost any of our fellow citizens by the Indians; but depredations upon the property of those who live upon the frontiers, and insults to the families that are left unprotected, almost daily occur.

The impunity with which these savages have been so long suffered to commit crimes, has raised their inference to a pitch that is no longer supportable. We are not, sir, advocates for unnecessary rigor towards our Indian neighbors. The character which some of us sustain as ministers of the gospel of Christ, will shield us from the suspicion that we wish to plunge our country in an unnecessary war—our object is peace, but we are fully persuaded that blessing can now only be secured to us by the exertion of some vigor.

Let the savages be made sensible that every aggression on them will meet with



punishment, and Indian de-  
sires will seldom be heard of.  
Since the adoption of the resolution  
under which we act, we have listened to  
the speech delivered by the brother of  
the Prophet to Governor Harrison, and if  
a doubt remained upon our minds as to the  
designs of the confederacy he has formed,  
it has been completely removed. Shall  
we then quietly wait the stroke, when we  
see the weapon is suspended over us; we  
hope and trust that this will not be expect-  
ed, and that the general government will  
take effectual measures to avert the dan-  
ger; what these measures shall be we will  
not presume to dictate; but we beg leave  
most respectfully to observe, that we con-  
ceive that the country will forever be ex-  
posed to those alarms, which are at once so  
injurious to its settlement, and the inter-  
ests of the United States, as long as the  
banditti under the Prophet, are suffered  
to remain where they now are. The peo-  
ple have become highly irritated and al-  
armed, and if the government will not  
direct their energies, we fear that the in-  
nocent will feel the effects of their resem-  
ent, and a general war be the conse-  
quence. The western country, sir, is in-  
debted to your predecessor for an unde-  
vating attention to its prosperity, and the  
gratitude and attachment which they feel  
towards that distinguished patriot can ne-  
ver be effaced—with equal confidence  
they look up to his successor, who, per-  
fusing the same course of politics with regard  
to European powers, is, to them sufficient  
proof of coincidence of sentiment, in that  
which relates to the continent.  
That you may be the means under pro-  
vidence of establishing the affairs of your  
country, and settling its interest in every  
quarter of the globe upon a future and  
lasting foundation, and that you may long  
live to enjoy the blessing of your country-  
men for the happiness you procure for  
them is the sincere prayer of your  
Fellow citizens.

SAMUEL T. SCOTT,  
ALEXANDER DEVIN,  
LUKE DECKER,  
EPHRAIM JORDAN,  
DANIEL MCCLURE,  
WALTER WILSON,  
F. VIGO.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 5.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman at  
Mobile, dated the 30th of June.

A letter from Gov. Claiborne, addressed  
to Governor Pickens, or the commandant of  
Mobile, was received this afternoon. It in-  
dicated that the commander of the gun  
boats was instructed "to be as careful not  
to commit aggression, as prompt to re-  
pel any insult that might be offered him."  
That the right of the United States to the  
free and uninterrupted use of the waters of  
Mobile was indubitable, and he, [Governor  
Claiborne] felt it to be his duty to main-  
tain that right.

Gov. Polch and of course our command-  
ant, have received positive orders from the  
captain general of Havana, to permit the  
passage of no armed force or military  
stores by this place—this order was, I am  
well informed, some time since communi-  
cated to Gov. Claiborne, of course he has  
come with his eyes open, and undoubtedly  
with the authority of his government.  
The bearer of the foregoing letter, passed  
our fleet of gun vessels on Monday af-  
ternoon at Dauphin Island in the Mobile  
Bay, distance ten leagues from Mobile  
Fort, and adds that when he sailed, the  
Spanish militia and regulars were employ-  
ed in erecting water batteries.

JULY 10.  
It is with much pleasure we learn that a  
friendly negotiation is progressing between  
his excellency Gov. Claiborne and Col.  
Maxent of the Spanish service about the  
navigation of the Mobile river, and that  
strong hopes are entertained of a happy  
termination of all disputes on that point.  
A letter from his excellency Governor  
Claiborne, dated Pascagoula, 6th inst.,  
does not mention any fight having taken  
place at Mobile. He suggests the proba-  
bility of his visiting Fort Stoddard before he  
returns to this city.

THE CONVENTION. The governor has  
issued his proclamation, in pursuance of an  
act of the legislature, directing an election  
to be held on the third Monday in Sept.  
next for members of a convention, to form  
a state Constitution for this Territory.  
[ORL. GAZ.]

BY THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA,  
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS great and weighty matters claim-  
ing the consideration of the Congress of the  
United States form an extraordinary case for  
convening them: I do by these presents ap-  
point Monday, the fourth day of November  
next for their meeting at the city of Washing-  
ton; hereby requiring the respective Senators  
and Representatives then and there to assemble  
in Congress in order to receive such communi-  
cations as may then be made to them, and to  
consult and determine on such measures as in  
their wisdom may be deemed meet for the  
welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the  
seal of the United States to be here-  
unto affixed, and signed the same with  
my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the  
twenty-fourth day of July, in the year  
of our Lord one thousand eight hun-  
dred and eleven; and of the Inde-  
pendence of the United States the  
thirty-fifth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,  
JAMES S. MONROE, Sec. of State.

From the National Intelligencer, July 25.  
It will be observed, by our paper of this day,  
that Congress are convened to an earlier day  
than that appointed by the constitution. It  
cannot be expected that the considerations  
which produced this measure will be fully  
known until they are disclosed to the leg-  
islature. It is to be understood that it grows  
out of our foreign relations. It seems to be  
understood that the Foster do not corre-  
spond with the reasonable expectations which  
we do not understand directly to any subject  
of the blockade.

respect to this blockade, it is understood to be  
placed under a construction and on a footing  
to render it no longer an insuperable difficulty.  
As to the orders in council, it would seem that  
a repeal of them is made to depend, not only on  
further evidence than is yet afforded of any re-  
peal whatever of the French decrees, but on a  
repeal of the decrees in a far greater extent  
than the United States have required, or can  
require as violating any of their neutral rights.  
And an idea is held out of a retaliation on the  
non-importation act, if continued in force with-  
out such repeal of the French decrees as is  
contended for by Great Britain.

ALEXANDRIA, July 25.  
The President of the U. S. accompan-  
ied by Mrs. Madison, passed through town  
this morning, on his way to his seat in  
Orange county. He was met at the Potomac  
bridge by captain Mandeville's  
cavalry, and escorted to the Virginia line.

We have it in our power (from the  
most respectable authority) to contradict  
the reported suspension of the negotiation  
between our government and the British  
minister. The negotiation is still contin-  
ued; but in consequence of the limited  
powers of Mr. Foster he is obliged to wait  
for orders from his government before any  
thing decisive can be determined on. By  
the fourth day of November Mr. Foster  
will have time to know the ultimatum of  
his government. He must know it and  
this government must know it too—different  
policy must be pursued towards us or  
it will be seen that there is fire in the  
wig-wag. It is known that Mr. Mad-  
ison's proclamation grows out of the state  
of our Foreign Relations and that he was  
disappointed in the mission of Mr. Foster.

The executive of the United States  
has received dispatches from France, ad-  
vising of the release of the American  
ships sequestered since the first of Novem-  
ber, 1810.

Private information indicates that the  
French government having placed those  
vessels in the courts of law which had  
been previously sequestered under the  
Berlin & Milan decrees, will be released by  
the courts progressively as their cases  
are presented, and that the business would  
be accelerated according to the disposi-  
tion which then prevailed.

The following is understood to be the  
substance of the late regulations in France,  
in consequence of the revocation of the  
Berlin and Milan decrees, and also as re-  
spects the commerce of the United States.  
American vessels sequestered in the  
ports of France since the 2d of November  
last are released.

American vessels, coming from the U-  
nited States and laden with the produce  
of the United States, will be admitted and  
received in all the ports of France, on pay-  
ment of the legal duties. Their cargoes  
must be accompanied with certificates of  
origin delivered by the French consuls;  
and the vessels must in return take an  
equal value in French wines, silks and  
other manufactures in certain fixed pro-  
portions.

Tobacco is not prohibited; but that  
article being under a special direction, it  
must on its arrival be deposited; and if  
greater quantities arrive than the de-  
rection (regie) can purchase, the transit  
through France to Germany and other Eu-  
ropean countries will be permitted.

Sugar, coffee, cocoa, and other colonial  
products are admitted only in vessels hav-  
ing permission for that purpose.

A list of the American articles thus ad-  
missible, and said to be taken verbatim  
from our annual statement of exports in  
the year preceding the embargo, has been  
prepared for the use of the French custom  
houses.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 12, 1811.

True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE STATE LE-  
GISLATURE commenced on the 5th inst. in the  
different counties—we shall give the returns  
as they come to hand. At the close of the  
polls in this county on Wednesday evening,  
the following was the result, (three first elec-  
ted.)

TROTTER ..... 1162  
TODD ..... 1076  
HAWKINS ..... 1062  
RUSSELL ..... 1012  
GRAVES ..... 782  
DAVIES ..... 743  
SPRINGLE ..... 234  
Mr. S. declined on the 2d day.

SENATE.

Clarke & Estill—Richard Hickman.  
Franklin & Henry—Anthony Bartlett.  
Garrard—Thomas Buford.  
Scott—David Thompson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mason, Lewis & Greenup—Michael Dougherty.  
Shelby—John Simpson, James Moore\* and  
James Young.\*

Scott—Robert Johnson and Fielding Bradford.\*  
Woodford—William B. Blackburn\* and Virgil  
McCracken.

Mercer—James Ray and Robert B. McAfee.  
Garrard—John Faulkner and William Owsley.  
Jefferson—James D. Breckenridge and Nor-  
bourne B. Beall.

Henry—Edward George.  
Mason—James Chambers\* and William Reed.  
Bourbon—Aquila Parker, John Field and  
John Trimble.\*

Fleming—William P. Roper\* and Cornelius  
Gooding.  
Bracken—John Hunt.  
Franklin—George Adams.  
Montgomery & Bath—William Farrar, David  
Trimble.\*

Madison—Samuel South, William Kerley, and  
Daniel Miller.\*  
Clarke & Estill—William McMillin, and Chil-  
ton Allen.\*

Jessamine—John Hawkins.  
Harrison—George Pickett.\*  
[\*New members.]

A countryman having purchased an Ameri-  
can sugar of a lad, enquired which end must be  
lighted:—"It makes no difference," answer-  
ed the boy—"it is very much like a Quid, it  
will work about as well one end as the other."

We perceive that the "renowned  
Humphrey Marshall," the famous *Allen*  
*Poet*, is again under the inspiration of the  
Muses, upon which we congratulate all  
his readers and the whole literary world.  
In order that he may receive the tribute  
of applause, which is so very eminently  
due to all the productions of his muse,  
we propose in future numbers of our pa-  
per to re-publish his famous poem, called  
the "ALIENS," a copy of which a friend  
has lately furnished us. The greatest ad-  
mirer of the ancient poets, upon the re-  
vival of literature, did not with more joy  
fallen upon an Ode of Horace, than did we  
upon this precious monument of Ameri-  
can genius and taste, which the modesty  
of the author snatched from the public,  
before its merits were generally known.  
There will now be filled a great void in A-  
merican literature.

THE GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY  
will meet in Lexington on the last Monday in  
this month.

FOURTH OF JULY TOASTS.  
We select the following from the toasts  
drank at the Danville celebration.—It is proba-  
ble they may serve to illustrate the sentiments  
of those dear lovers of the people, who have  
been clamorous against Legislative Instruc-  
tions.

The state of Kentucky—may her citizens  
restrain her legislative body within the bounds  
of their constitutional duty; and may they  
frown on state resolutions, aiming to control  
the views of Congress; and in their tendency  
paralyzing and destructive to agriculture,  
commerce and manufactures.

By the Vice President.  
The President of the U. States—May he  
possess more energy and patriotism than Tho-  
mas Jefferson.

By the President.  
The memory of Alexander Hamilton.

By John McKinley.  
Bonaparte, George III. and Thomas Jeffers-  
on—May each be appreciated by the Ameri-  
can people, according to his deserts.

By J. F. Marshall.  
Samuel McKee—On the Bank question—in-  
dependent in his vote—an honest man's the no-  
blest work of God.

The National Intelligencer informs us, that  
JOEL BARLOW, Esq. ambassador to France,  
is about to take his departure for that country,  
in the frigate Constitution. Mr. WARDEN,  
consul at Paris, and Mr. LEE, consul at Bor-  
deaux, proceed to France in the same vessel.

The Baltimore Federal Republican says,  
"It is no longer questionable that Mr. Rod-  
ney is to be raised to the Bench of the United  
States' Supreme Court, and Mr. Pinkney (late  
Minister in England) is to succeed him as at-  
torney general of the United States."

The court of Inquiry demanded by Com-  
modore Rodgers, to investigate his conduct in  
the affair of the Little Belt, it is said is at last  
granted, is to convene at New York, and to  
consist of Captains Decatur, Stewart and  
Chauncey.

BRITISH IMPRESSMENT.  
We copy the following from a Vermont  
paper of the 13th July:

It is to be regretted that we understand it has  
been obtained belief in the towns bordering on  
each side of the Canada line, that a consid-  
erable number of American citizens, (some  
reporters say one hundred) who were prin-  
cipally employed in the rafting business  
on the river St. Lawrence, &c. have been  
impressed by the British within four or  
five weeks past.

The following letter addressed to the edi-  
tor of the Gazette, was handed to cap-  
tain Marklay, at Kingston (Jam.) by the  
writer.

Port Royal, June 30, 1811.

Mr. Snowden:

I hope you'll be so good as to publish  
these few lines.

I, Mr. Edwin Bouldin was impressed out  
of the barque Columbus, of Elizabeth  
city, captain Trafort, and carried on board  
his Britannic majesty's brig Rhodian in  
Montego Bay, command by capt. Mobery.  
He told me my protection was of no  
consequence, he would have me whether  
or not. I was born in Baltimore, and  
served my time with Messrs. Smith and  
Buchanan. I hope my friends will do  
something for me to get my clearance, for  
I do not like to serve any other country  
but my own, which I am willing to serve.  
I am now captain of the fore-castle, and  
stationed captain of a gun in the waist. I  
am treated very ill because I will not en-  
ter. They request of me to go on board  
my country's ships to lift men, which I  
refused to do, and was threatened to be  
punished for it.

I remain a true citizen of the United  
States of America.

EDWIN BOULDIN.

CAPTURE OF ZEALAND.

A vessel has arrived at Philadelphia, in  
days from Porto Rico, which brings reports of  
the surrender of the whole island of Zealand,  
(on which is situated Copenhagen the capital of  
Denmark) to the British fleet under Sir James  
Saumarez. It is said the Danes made no op-  
position to the British.—Supporter.

NEW YORK, July 23.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Capt. Woodward, of the brig James  
Wells, who arrived at this port yesterday,  
in 36 days from Lisbon, states, that the  
French troops in Badajoz had received  
strong reinforcements, and that the British  
had raised the siege of that place. He  
adds, that the British armies had retreat-  
ed 30 or 40 leagues towards Lisbon, and  
that Wellington and Beresford were about  
to unite their forces.

Capt. W. further states that another  
great battle was shortly expected.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

OF MARYLAND.

Courses of lectures will be delivered in  
this institution next winter on the follow-  
ing subjects:—

1. On Anatomy, Surgery and Physiol-  
ogy, by John B. Davidge, M. D. and  
James Cocke, M. D.  
2. On the practice and theory of Medi-  
cine, by Nathaniel Porter, M. D.  
3. On Materia Medica, by Samuel Ba-  
ker, M. D.

The courses of lectures will commence  
on the 1st Monday in Nov. 1811.

By order of the President,  
JAMES COCKE, Sec'y.  
Editors friendly to Science, throughout  
the United States are requested to insert  
the above notice.  
Baltimore, July 25.

Gen. Moreau, (says the Northern  
Whig) is now on a tour through the north-  
ern states, accompanied by two gentle-  
men as his secretaries or companions.

A POEM.

Most respectfully inscribed to the Right Rev.  
Doctor Benedict Joseph Flaget, the first Ro-  
man Catholic Bishop of Kentucky.

O THOU! whose modest virtue sought the  
shades,  
And from the plaudits of the world retir'd;  
Whose peace e'en slander dares not to invade;  
Alike belov'd, respected, and admired.

O thou! whose mild theology combin'd  
With charity resistless, gently stole,  
And fix'd conviction in the war'ring mind,  
And rais'd with heav'nly hope the sinking  
soul.

O thou! lov'd object of our fervent pray'r,  
Beneath whose sheltering arm no storm dis-  
tress'd,  
Most Rev'rend Pastor, ev'ry priz'd and dear,  
Whose precepts guided, and whose fondness  
blest.

Dear friend! most careful of thy sacred trust,  
How shall my heart, (while busy mem'ry  
strays)

Say how much thou art merciful and just;  
And o'er thy virtues, utter half thy praise!

Since unclosing the hoard of hidden woes,  
In exerting daily thy boundless zeal,  
Thou caus'est the tear of remorse to flow—  
Strikest with pity, and wound'st but to heal.

When true and alive, to thy divine call,  
Thou pursuest the Sinner at his home,  
To dry up his tear, share his cup of gall,  
And leavest for him, thy favorite doom.

Whilst the world spreads its gay allurements  
round,  
When airy views entice our weaken'd sight,  
When our frail heart still vibrates to the sound,  
And fond credulity still dreams delight;

When pleasure smiles and gilds the fleeting  
charms,  
Oh! most illustrious Pastor, then attend,  
Bind us to thy sway, shield us in thine arms,  
And struggling virtue's sacred cause defend.

Depress our conceit, vain ground of our boast,  
Bring those thoughts inspired by affliction's  
lore,  
That opening dawn of bliss so early lost,  
Those buds of wisdom which Misfortune  
bore.

Come to comfort us, sweeten all our cares,  
Soft'en all our sighs, make our burdens light;  
Thy voice, O FLAGET! shall dispel our fears,  
Animate our faith, and gild the gloom of  
night.

Oh! let me still in thy dear mansion view,  
A father kind, a monitor, a friend;  
Oh! once more to my mind God's words re-  
new,  
To wisdom's voice let me again attend.

Lead me for ever to thy happy vale,  
Where no corroding cares, no pangs molest,  
Where gay contentment trips along the dale,  
With dimpled cheeks, mild mein, and mo-  
dest vest.

There whilst true christians hear thy word of  
grace,  
O! may self-love and pride before it fall;  
May ev'ry rocky heart dissolve in space,  
In streams of tears at thy religious call.

During the pray'rs of ev'ry day, for thee,  
The awful throne of Heaven they will ad-  
dress;  
While I most gratefully will bend the knee,  
And beg its pow'r thy charity to bless.

When e'er we are with true repentance wrung,  
Near the heavenly visions make us bless'd;  
Shelter'd within thy arms, we hear a tongue,  
That ever pardons in kind words express'd.

Most belov'd PASTOR! may thy worship  
raise  
Its sacred altars thro' the earth abroad;  
Till ev'ry land the BLESSED CHURCH  
shall praise,  
And ev'ry nation shall confess to God!

And while my veins feel animating fires  
(Grateful to heaven for my present state)  
Whilst vital air this breathing frame inspires,  
I will ever sing the HOLY FLAGET!  
B. G.

For Sale.

A Small Covered Wagon,

With swinging seats and a set of good Leath-  
ern Harness. It is well calculated for  
carrying a family to meeting and for a market  
wagon. Young Horses fit for service will be  
taken in pay.

Enquire of the Printer.

5 W. T. D.

A Great Coat

WAS FOUND on the Georgetown road a  
few miles below Lexington, on yesterday  
morning.—The owner can get it on applica-  
tion at this office.

August 13, 1811.

TAKE NOTICE.

THOSE whom it may concern are  
hereby informed that at the county court  
holden for the county of Bath, in the  
month of December next, we shall apply  
to the said county court for an order es-  
tablishing a town on the lands of the sub-  
scribers, agreeable to an act of Assembly  
in such case made and provided; said  
town to be located and laid off, adjacent  
and around a large spring, known by the  
name of Boyd's spring, near the dividing  
ridge between Pricklyash and Flat creek.

William Boyd,  
William Power,  
Thomas Sinclair,  
Benjamin Snelling.  
August 10, 1811.

expiration of the year, three dollars.  
111. Advertisements will be inserted on the  
usual terms, and must invariably be attended  
with the cash.  
Persons holding subscriptions will please  
to return them by the 15th of October, as we ex-  
pect to print the first number some time in the  
 ensuing November.  
WE the undersigned as Trustees of Alfred  
W. Grayson and Wife, will sell at Public  
Auction for the best price that can be had,  
payable in three equal annual instalments, se-  
cured by negotiable notes with good endorsers,  
all the estate conveyed to us by the said A. W.  
Grayson and Wife on the 24th December  
1810, as per their Deed recorded in the County  
Court of Fayette County. On the 30th day of  
August 1811, at the house occupied by Fran-  
cis H. Gaines at the Sandy Salt Works in Green-  
bush, by the said Deed in the Sandy  
Salt Works and the tract of 70,000 Acres  
within which it is included. And on the 30th  
day of August in the year 1811, at Mrs. Mary  
H. Breckenridge's in Fayette county, we will  
sell the personal property, negroes and other  
lands conveyed to us by said deed.  
Robert Breckenridge,  
Jos. C. Breckenridge,  
F. Frederick W. S. Grayson.

August 2d, 1811

Taken up by William Casity,  
IN Bath county, on Slate creek, near Slate  
forge, a DARK ROAN MARE, a natural pa-  
cer, 14 1/2 hands high, a star in her forehead,  
both hind feet white, shod before—her mane  
hangs on the near side, judged to be 11 or 12  
years old, appraised to \$8 before me, this  
4th day of June, 1811.

ELIHU OWINGS.

A SWEEPSTAKE RACE.

IS contemplated to be run for over the Lex-  
ington course on the 4th October next—  
two miles the heats—free for any horse, mare  
or gelding that is entered before the first day  
of September.—Entrance \$200 each, half fore-  
feit. No race unless four horses are entered.  
The stakes are to be made the day before the  
race, and put into the hands of Wm. T. Bant-  
on, who holds the subscription paper.—  
Weights are fixed on, time of starting, &c. in  
the articles or subscription paper.  
The entrance, half cash, which will be the  
forfeit, the other in horses.

August 3, 1811.

Notice.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchas-  
ing a negro fellow named Reuben, from  
Stephen Lay, as said Lay neither owns said  
slave, nor is he authorised to dispose of him—  
but on the contrary he did, on the 31st day of  
July last, forcibly and arbitrarily take possession  
of the fellow, whilst in the possession of  
Sylvester Lay, to whom he was hired by me,  
as administrator of Abraham Lay, dec.  
GEORGE LAY.

August 3d, 1811.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on  
Clear Creek, Jessamine county, near  
Cave's mill, a negro man named  
JACK.

And a negro woman named  
LETTY;

Together with three children, and all boys,  
the oldest not exceeding 6 years of age, and  
the youngest not 18 months.  
Jack and Letty are near about 25 years of  
age.—The man is a chunky, well built fellow  
and the woman tall and well proportioned.  
JOSEPH HUGHES.

Jessamine county, August 5, 1811.

TAKEN up by William Kelley living  
on the waters of North elkhorn near george-  
town Scott county, one blind bay horse,  
about six years old, about 14 or 15 hands  
high, the near fore and hind foot is white  
with a star in his face and a snip on his  
nose, appraised to \$15.

April 23 1811.

JNO. THOMPSON J. P.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR

For Sale at this office.



he confines of Europe, came over the Atlantic, and here meeting Shem, in possession of the land, we drove him out of his tents, and sold him, and are still living him out. In a very extensive and good manner has this been done, and it is fair to be done still more extensively, until Shem shall be driven out of all tents and off the continent.

Behold, too! while this remarkable takes place, Ham is brought over in Africa and made the slave of Japheth. It is done contemporaneously with Japheth dwelling in the tents of Shem; when or where the Negroes in such vicinity to Europeans, or rather the descendants of Europeans (which we are) as America? Their servitude here is as great and conspicuous as the expulsion of Shem from his tents.

Here then, in America those three others have met and do exist, very exactly in the condition prophetically pointed out by their father, after the deluge, and before they separated. And this appears to have been brought by an overruling providence, without any fixed concert on the part of man. No one set of men or generation has designedly produced this relative condition of the three others.

Indeed it is to be even regretted by all, that so is the fact, and we behold it beyond a contradiction.

I shall not dictate the reflections, or practical use arising from this subject. I only wish it to be understood as my belief, that a prophecy does not justify the thing foretold; nor does its fulfillment make the thing right. The nature of right and wrong remains the same, whether the thing be predicted or not.

#### A Descendant of Japheth.

#### Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Commonwealth vs. At a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in the borough of Greensburg for the county of Westmoreland, on the first Monday in July, 1811, a bill of indictment was preferred against Samuel Rose, Junr. for having on the night of the 13th of March, A. D. 1811, feloniously and burglariously broken and entered the dwelling house of Abraham Horbach, inn keeper in the borough of Greensburg, and having feloniously stolen sundry letters, particularly described therein, covering certain sums of money to the amount of 416 dollars, out of the mail of the United States, then in possession of the said Abraham Horbach, who was one of the contractors for the carriage of the mail. On Tuesday morning being arraigned—pleaded guilty to the indictment. The counsel for the prisoner addressed the court in an impressive manner, alleging, that the prisoner fully impressed with the enormity of his offence had made a full confession: that he had restored the property taken to the owners thereof: that every thing in his power had been done to and to satisfy justice: that the prisoner was now deeply sensible of his crime: that it was his first offence, and being young, he was not past hope, nor beyond the reach of information. They further stated, that the prisoner before the commission of this offence, had sustained a very respectable character, was a young man of considerable promise, and allied to respectable connections. For these reasons they considered him a proper subject for the lenity of the court, and hoped a sentence of the mildest in the power of the court would be passed.

The prisoner was remanded back to jail, and at three o'clock brought forward to receive sentence. When, being asked by the court if he had any thing to allege why sentence should not be passed, he answered in the negative. The court then in a short but impressive address to the prisoner, depicted in strong colours the enormous and aggravated nature of the crime: that he had not only ruined his own character, but cast a reproach on the place. And in a mild manner pointed out to the prisoner the absolute necessity of a reformation, to secure his future peace of mind, and the salvation of his soul. And concluded by recommending the prisoner to the protection and care of Him who alone can give true repentance.

The following sentence was then pronounced by the court:—It is ordered and adjudged that Samuel Rose forfeit his lands and tenements, goods and chattels to the commonwealth; that he restore the property stolen (if not already restored) or pay the full value thereof to the representative owners; that he be confined in the gaol and penitentiary house of Philadelphia for the term of ten years, to be kept at hard labour, and otherwise treated as the act of assembly in such cases require: that during two years of the said term he be confined in some of the solitary cells of the said gaol and penitentiary house.

#### Whereas

GAVE my note to John Young, of Woodford county, for the payment of three hundred gallons of whiskey, dated the 21st day of March, 1809, payable within three years after date—and whereas to guard against fraud and deception on the public—

I DO hereby caution all persons not to receive said note from said John Young, or from any other person whatever, as the same has been discharged fully by me, and will not be again paid unless compelled by law.

ISIAH BOON.

August 31, 1811.

#### JOHN R. JONES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that having taken the house lately occupied by Dr. Campbell, in Water street, he intends to commence his profession of

#### Sign & Ornamental Painting.

He solicits public patronage as he will execute his work in a neat and expeditious manner, on cheap and commodious terms. Orders of any description will be gratefully received, either at his house or at the painting room at the theatre.

#### Brass Foundry.

I. WOODROFF, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that THEY HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE

#### Brass Founding Business

AT A SHOP IN LEXINGTON, OPPOSITE THE BRANCH BANK,

WHERE they intend carrying it on in all its various branches. Having procured the best of workmen from New-York, they confidently hope, by their promptitude and attention, that they will give general satisfaction. They have constantly on hand, and for sale, a general assortment of

BRASS AND IRONS,

SHOVELS & TONGS,

DOOR KNOCKERS &c. &c.

Of the newest and most fashionable patterns, which they will dispose of much lower than such articles have heretofore sold in the western country. All kinds of machinery, clock work, &c. cast on the shortest notice.

Still Cocks, Rivets &c. always on hand.

The highest price in cash will be given for

Old Copper, Brass & Pewter.

I. W. & Co. continue to carry on at the above place, the

#### SILVER PLATING AND SILVER-SMITH BUSINESS.

IN ALL THEIR BRANCHES,

And have constantly on hand, ready for delivery, every description of

Carriage and Harness Mounting,

Carriage and Gig Springs,

Carriage Lace, Fringe & Tassels,

Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c. &c.

Of new and very elegant fashions, which they have just received from Philadelphia,

ALSO ON HAND, AN ASSORTMENT OF

#### Gold & Silver Ware.

July 20, 1811.

#### State of Kentucky

Montgomery Circuit, set. July Term, 1811.

Arther Court compl.

against

Weather's Smith, Thomas

Miller, James French

and others defendants

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Thomas Miller is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he not having entered his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, it is therefore ordered that unless he do appear here on or before the third day of the next court, file his answer plea or demur to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some duly authorized newspaper, according to law in this state.

A copy attested,

THO: TRIPLETT, JR. D. C. M. C. C.

#### State of Kentucky.

Montgomery Circuit, set. July Term, 1811.

Arther Court compl.

against

William Reid, John Rodes

Raglin and others defendants

THIS day came the complainant by his attorney and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant John Mayo, Thomas Hines, John Rodes Raglin and the heirs and legal representatives of Andrew Lynn dec'd. Anthony Buckner and William Bothe, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they not having entered their appearance here agreeable to law and the rules of this court, it is therefore ordered that unless they do appear here on or before the third day of the next October term, file their answer to the complainant's bill, plea or demur, that the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively, in some duly authorized newspaper, according to law.

A copy attested,

M. HARRISON, C. M. C. C.

#### May 11th, 1811.

Taken up by John Allen, at

Shawnee Run Ferry in Woodford county, a bright sorrel horse, 14 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, has a white streak on his nose, a few white hairs in his fore head, near hind foot white—doctored and branded on the near shoulder with R in low order—appraised to \$40. Certified under my hand this 29th day of June, 1811

R. M. Thomas, J. P.

#### Doctor McCall's Works

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE OF

Maccoun, Telford & Co.

And at the office of

The Kentucky Gazette,

Consisting of Sermons and Essays, Moral, Literary and Political, in 2 vol. 8 vo.

The following short extract from Doctor Hollingshead's funeral discourse on the author, will serve to give the reader an idea of his character.

"With powers of mind equal to his piety and benevolence, he justly held a conspicuous place in the foremost rank of eminent and good men. He was a profound scholar, combining the wisdom of antiquity with the refinement of modern literature. In biblical learning, criticism and sacred history, he was excelled by none."

"As a preacher, the elegance of his manner, the perspicuity of his style, the abundant variety of his information, enforced by a manly and almost unvaried eloquence at once charmed, convinced and instructed."

Extract of a letter from a clergyman of respectability, in this state, to the editor.

"I have just consulted, as far as time has permitted, Dr. McCall's mode of treating some subjects, and am exceedingly glad that such a work has found its way to this country at this time. There is indeed a beautiful simplicity of style, and remarkable perspicuity. I think his thoughts are happily expressed on the atonement, existence of moral evil, and the causes of infidelity, subjects of great importance in our day."

The above work may also be had at the office of the Reporter.

#### BLANKS

Sale at this Office.

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#### War Department, July 10, 1811.

Notice is hereby given:

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon on the first Monday in November next, for the supply of all Rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1812, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1813, within the States, Territories and Districts following, viz:

1st. At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Territory of Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage, and in the Vuc, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Ohio and the Illinois, Indiana and Louisiana Territories, except near Wayne and Chicago and their immediate vicinities.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi or Orleans territories and their vicinities.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and state of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Vermont.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, Niagara and its dependencies excepted.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

16th. At Ocmulgee Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Georgia.

17th. Proposals will also be received as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the town of Springfield in the state of Massachusetts—and for the armorer and other persons employed in the United States Armory at that place, from the 1st day of June, 1812, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1813.

A ration to consist of 1 lb. of beef, or 3/4 of a pound of salted pork, 18 ounces of bread or flour, 1 gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of 2 quarts of salt, 4 quarts of vinegar, 4 lbs. of soap and 1/2 lb. of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Chicago, Fort Osage and Belle Vue for 6 months in advance: and at each of the ports on the Western Waters, for at least 3 months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of supplying the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contracts now in force, have been consumed: and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on sea board, or Indian frontier, not exceeding 3 months.

W. EUSTIS.

The editors of News-papers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement twice a week for four successive weeks.

July 17, 1811.

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